## LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY OFFICE OF FISCAL AND MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS

301 State House (317) 232-9855

## FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

**LS 7093 BILL NUMBER:** HB 1292 **DATE PREPARED:** Jan 23, 2002 **BILL AMENDED:** Jan 22, 2002

**SUBJECT:** Unclaimed Property.

**FISCAL ANALYST:** John Parkey **PHONE NUMBER:** 232-9854

FUNDS AFFECTED: X GENERAL IMPACT: State

 $\overline{\underline{X}}$  DEDICATED FEDERAL

<u>Summary of Legislation:</u> (Amended) This provides civil damages for actions related to agreements to locate unclaimed property or warrants. It allows the Attorney General to sell unclaimed property at a commercially reasonable sale. The bill allows unidentifiable unclaimed property and disclaimed property to be sold immediately and the proceeds transferred to the Common School Fund. It eliminates the attorney exemption for agreements to locate unclaimed property.

The bill also makes certain other changes to the unclaimed property law.

Effective Date: July 1, 2002.

<u>Explanation of State Expenditures:</u> The changes proposed to the unclaimed properly law could provide administrative efficiencies to the Attorney General's office. Any impact on the Office is expected to be minimal.

**Explanation of State Revenues:** (Revised) This bill is not expected to have a significant impact on the state revenue.

Selling of Unidentifiable Unclaimed Property and Disclaimed Property: Since the proceeds from the sale of unidentifiable unclaimed property and disclaimed property would be directly deposited in the Common School Fund, this bill could potentially cause a minimal shift in how the interest revenue generated on the property would be used. Interest accrued on property in the Abandoned Property Fund is deposited in the state General Fund. Interest revenue accrued on property in the Common School Fund is used for Common School Fund purposes.

Background Information: Intangible property held by businesses or financial institutions is presumed abandoned after a specified period has lapsed since the last owner contact. The period varies depending on

HB 1292+ 1

the type of property abandoned. For example, a gift certificate is presumed abandoned after 3 years since last owner contact, while a savings account balance is presumed abandoned after five. After a property is considered abandoned by a firm, it is remitted to the Office of the Attorney General. The Office deposits property, or proceeds from the sale of the property, in the Abandoned Property Fund. A claimant can recover the value of the property for up to 25 years. When the balance of the principal of the Fund exceeds \$500,000, the Treasurer of State transfers, at least once each year, the excess to the Common School Fund. In FY 2000, \$26.6 M was transferred from the Abandoned Property Fund to the Common School Fund. The balance of the Abandoned Property Fund was \$34.7 M at the close of FY 2001. Interest accrued on property in the Abandoned Property Fund is deposited in the state General Fund.

Court Fee Revenue: The bill allows people who have entered into agreements for the recovery of unclaimed property or the Attorney General to bring a civil action against persons who violate the law regarding the fees associated with the recovery of unclaimed property. If additional civil actions occur, revenue to the state General Fund may increase if court fees are collected. A civil filing fee of \$100 would be assessed when a civil case is filed. 70% of the filing fee would be deposited in the state General Fund if the case is filed in a court of record or 55% if the case is filed in a city or town court.

Explanation of Local Expenditures: (Revised) Court Fee Revenue: If additional civil actions occur, local governments would receive revenue from the following sources. The county general fund would receive 27% of the \$100 filing fee that is assessed in a court of record. Cities and towns maintaining a law enforcement agency that prosecutes at least 50% of its ordinance violations in a court of record may receive 3% of court fees. If the case is filed in a city or town court, 20% of the court fee would be deposited in the county general fund and 25% would be deposited in the city or town general fund.

## **Explanation of Local Revenues:**

**State Agencies Affected:** Attorney General.

**Local Agencies Affected:** Trial courts.

<u>Information Sources:</u> Jennifer Thuma, Assistant Director of Legislative Affairs, Office of Attorney General, 233-6143.

HB 1292+ 2